

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Edited and Published by B. Homans, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

VOL. XI.—No. 17.] WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840. [WHOLE No. 303.

Proceedings of Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1840.

After the journal had been read,

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the case of Lieutenant HOOE, be required to report forthwith to this House, who are legal witnesses under the existing laws, before courts martial in the navy of the United States; and further to report who shall hereafter be examined as witnesses in trials before such courts.

Mr. MITCHELL objected; whereon

Mr. CHAPMAN moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays. He was determined to press the matter home now it was begun, and was determined to bring other gentlemen up to the "bull-ring."

[Mr. C. here had reference to the language of Mr. BORRS, when that member had commenced operations on this subject.]

There being but a few members present,

Mr. CHAPMAN moved a call of the House, and on that motion demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, were—yeas 73, nays 55.

So the call was ordered, and the roll called, when 171 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, all further proceedings in the call were then suspended.

The question then recurring on the motion to suspend the rules, for the purpose of submitting the resolution, it was decided by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 100, nays 61:

So there not being two-thirds, the rules were not suspended.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Virginia, the rules were then suspended, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. EVANS in the chair) on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. JONES, appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. GRAVES being entitled to the floor, spoke at some length in opposition to the policy of the Administration in relation to the war, but was inclined to think he should vote for the appropriation, and hold the Administration responsible for the use of it.

Mr. DOWNING, of Florida, obtained the floor, and spoke till the hour of recess, without concluding, in a criticism of the manner in which the Florida war had been conducted.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, (Mr. EVANS in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army.

The CHAIR stated that the question pending when the committee rose on yesterday, was the appeal taken by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. WISE] from the decision of the CHAIR, that the amendment

proposed by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. CURTIS,] making an appropriation of \$45,000 for the purchase of sites on the western waters on which to erect marine hospitals, was in order.

Mr. CLIFFORD said the subject of the marine hospitals was pending before the Committee on Commerce, and it was certainly not in order to arrest the action of that committee, by introducing an amendment appropriating for the object, which they had not even reported their views to the House upon. He contended that the amendment and decision of the CHAIR came in conflict with the 50th rule of the House, which says that no motion should be submitted under color of amendment, different in character and principle, from the bill or subject under discussion. It was out of no feeling of hostility to the proposition itself that caused him to oppose its introduction into this bill; but if it was upon its own merits, he would be in favor of a proper distribution of hospitals. But the subject had not been investigated, and it was yet pending before the committee, and he could not consent, even if the amendment were not in order, to vote for it.

Mr. MCKAY then read the rule which required that the Committee of Ways and Means should report the several appropriation bills within thirty days, each bill appropriating to specific and distinct classes of objects authorized by law; from which he argued that it was never intended that amendments entirely different in principle from the bills, and not provided for by existing laws, should be appended as amendments. Notwithstanding the rule requires that the bills should be reported separately, the committee might, with the same propriety, amend the army bill, by attaching to it the whole navy bill, as to admit this amendment, which was more relevant to the navy bill than to the bill under consideration. He hoped the decision of the CHAIR would not be sustained.

The appeal was further debated by Messrs. WISE, STANLY, ATHERTON, and MCKAY, in opposition to the decision of the CHAIR, and by Messrs. DAVIS, of Indiana, and BRIGGS, in favor of his decision.

The question, "Shall the decision of the CHAIR stand as the judgment of the House?" was taken by tellers, and resulted—ayes 57, noes 66.

So the decision of the CHAIR was reversed, and the amendment declared to be out of order.

The item appropriating \$50,000 for repairs and improvements at Harper's Ferry having been read—

Mr. RICE GARLAND desired to be informed why the appropriation was so large?

Mr. JONES, of Virginia, explained that the appropriation had been rendered necessary for repairs, &c. and referred to the items setting forth the particular objects for which the money was required.

Mr. WISE desired to be informed by the chairman, or some member of the Committee on Military Affairs, whether the Government continued to expend money at the armories for the manufacture of Hall's patent rifles?

After a moment's delay—

Mr. MONROE was understood to say that a few were still manufactured.

Mr. WISE went on to say, that the rifle was useless, and that he would not allow the one he had had to stay about his house. It was more dangerous to the man who had to use it than it was to an enemy. Mr. W. explained how and why. Improvements, he said, were going on every day. Colt's rifle was said to be better; so was Cochran's; and there were others.

He was willing to appropriate money for experiments in arms, but the country ought to be very careful in adopting any. He was told that 100,000 of Hall's rifles had been manufactured for the Government. All this money had been thrown away; and he hoped that proper attention would be given to the subject.

Mr. MONROE was glad, he said, that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WISE] had taken up the subject. This rifle was not a favorite with him, [Mr. M.] But the gentleman would best obtain his object by offering a resolution directing that these arms shall not be given out, or adopting some other course by which the object can be effected.

Mr. WISE offered an amendment in the shape of a proviso, declaring that none of the money hereby appropriated, shall be expended in the manufacture of Hall's patent rifle.

Mr. GRAVES raised the question that the amendment was out of order, on the ground that it was not in order, on an appropriation bill, to regulate the sort of arms that shall be used.

The CHAIR had some doubts, he said, on the subject, but finally decided that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. WISE appealed from that decision.

And the question being, "Shall the decision of the CHAIR stand as the judgment of the committee?"

The appeal was debated by Messrs. GRAVES, MONROE, WISE, PROFFIT, LUCAS, and WADDY THOMPSON, when

Some conversation took place between the CHAIR and Mr. WISE, from which it appeared that when the CHAIR had decided the amendment of Mr. W. to be out of order, he had done so on the ground that it was not relevant to any clause of the bill under consideration; but the CHAIR intimated the opinion that it would be in order hereafter.

Mr. WISE thereupon withdrew his appeal, giving notice of his intention to renew it at the end of the bill.

Mr. RICE GARLAND (not being satisfied, he said, with the explanations of Mr. JONES, of Virginia, why so large an amount should be appropriated for the armory at Harper's Ferry,) moved to reduce the amount from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. JONES, of Virginia, said this appropriation, it was true, was something larger than at previous years; but it would be recollected that the appropriation was withheld entirely last year. The money was to be expended on very important objects; it was to repair the buildings, erect a new forge, and to place this armory in a condition to manufacture arms with more facility. The supply of arms was entirely inadequate to the wants of the country, if, in case of emergency, the arms should be needed. The amount was as low as it ought to be for the purpose to which it was to be applied. If it was reduced, it might be that it could not be so applied as to make it at all useful. He hoped the reduction would not be made.

Mr. COOPER, of Georgia, said if the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. GARLAND,] would move to reduce all the items 25 per cent. he would go with him.

Mr. MONROE was opposed to the reduction. It would destroy the effect of the whole appropriation. When he was in the army he had an opportunity of witnessing the bad effect of such a course. Frequently the object of the appropriation was annulled by such an unmeaning reduction. It could not be applied, because it was inadequate to effect the object, and would prove a waste if it were to be applied. There was no economy in such a course. When we get the arms manufactured they are in the hands of the people. He was in favor of large and judicious appropriations to objects of defence. He would go so far as to place in the hands of the militia works on military tactics, to give them all the information which would contribute to make them useful when

their services were needed in the field; but he was told that the Treasury would not bear it. Such economy as this was not regarding the great interest of the country. He was for an increase of the arms and munitions of war.

Mr. MARK A. COOPER said he was not surprised at the views of economy of the gentleman from New York. They were such as might be expected from a gentleman coming from that section of country. He comes from a quarter that holds to the principle that they should go in debt if there was not money to supply what might be conceived to be their want.

Mr. R. GARLAND said he was disposed to make all proper appropriations to keep up the arsenals. This appropriation was not an ordinary one, and there should be good reason shown why it should be made. In the present state of affairs he was in favor of small appropriations.

Mr. MONROE could not consent to reduce appropriations of this kind, considering the state of defences of the country. He was for putting the army and navy in a condition that would cope with any power.

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON maintained that this was no proper time to make improvements of any kind, considering the exhausted condition of the Treasury. Even if it should reduce the manufacture of arms, he would go for it. But if it was reduced it would not touch such manufacture.

The question was then taken on the motion to reduce, and disagreed to without a count.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess, the consideration of the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. EVANS in the chair.

Mr. COOPER of Georgia moved to amend, by reducing the amount appropriated for armories, fortifications, arsenals, etc., twenty five per cent. Mr. C. said that, owing to the embarrassed condition of the Treasury, it was highly necessary that some reduction should be made; although he was willing to go for the full amount of all appropriations that were strictly needed.

Mr. DAWSON was in favor of granting the full amount of appropriations asked for, and then afterwards holding the Administration strictly responsible for those appropriations.

Mr. JONES contended that none of the appropriations could be reduced without manifest injury to the public service. He alluded to the vast number of Indians on our Southwestern frontier, which required the vigilance of Government to keep them in subjection, and a suitable provision for fortifications, etc., so as to protect our citizens against them. He also alluded to the deficiency of fire-arms, there not being at present more than sufficient to arm two States of the Union. He therefore hoped that no objection would be made to the amounts set down in the bill, as the public interest required that the whole should be appropriated.

Mr. BRIGGS could not agree with the gentleman who offered the amendment. After we had erected these fortifications and public works, the gentleman wished to cut off one quarter of the money necessary to keep them in operation. Let the gentleman look at the state of our Southwestern frontier, where the danger had been such that we had increased our standing army, and yet here he offered a proposition to cut down one fourth of the sums necessary for keeping up the public works. The gentleman wished to do this, and yet he said he did not wish to interfere with the ordinary and common appropriations of Government.

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON advocated the amendment. The objects to which the sums were to be applied

did not come under the ordinary expenses of Government. They were extraordinary; and if the proposition had been to reduce the sums fifty per cent. instead of twenty-five, he would vote for it.

Mr. CROSS objected to any reduction in the appropriations for fortifications, &c. He alluded to the defenceless state of the immense Southwestern frontier, and contended that Government was bound to make provision for the defence of our citizens in that quarter, and which required every cent of the money set down in the bill.

Mr. TILLINGHAST thought the best way would be to grant the appropriation asked for, as, otherwise, the Administration could not justly be held responsible. It was not the fact of making the appropriation that created the responsibility, but the manner in which that money was used after it had been appropriated. Besides, the general reduction of twenty-five per cent. would not be compatible with all the items specified.

Mr. MONROE opposed the amendment with much warmth. He did not consider it just or honorable for gentlemen, after they had got rid of the Indians from their own State, to object to the protection of other States from their incursions. Was it not just and proper for the gentleman from Georgia to vote for fortifications for the protection of the frontier States against those Indians whom he had sent there?

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. JONES then moved to amend by inserting \$19,764 for the repair of arsenals injured by fire and storms. Mr. J. explained that these arsenals had been damaged since the estimates had been first sent in, and at the request of Mr. RICE GARLAND had read by the Clerk a statement from the Secretary in relation to the matter.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. JONES then offered an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

In reply to a question from Mr. STANLY,

Mr. JONES explained that the reason this item was not included in the original estimates was, that it was anticipated the war would shortly be brought to a close, in which case no further appropriation would have been necessary. But as the anticipations of the Department had not been realized, the Secretary of War thought it advisable before the adjournment of Congress, to ask an additional appropriation of \$300,000, which, added to the unexpended balance of former appropriation, would, it was thought, be amply sufficient.

Mr. STANLY opposed the amendment, and in the course of his remarks, contended that the Administration had been guilty of increasing the standing army; also, that it was their design to increase it still farther. He had not concluded, when a motion was made that the committee rise, which motion prevailed.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Mr. CURTIS from the Committee on Commerce, reported back to the House without amendment, Senate bill entitled "An act in addition to the several acts relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls." Mr. C. said this was a bill which it was not necessary to commit. It was one which afforded protection to seamen, and hoped that it would be passed without delay.

No objection being made, the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. PETRIKIN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing

the erection of an additional building for the accommodation of the War Department; which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

And (at six o'clock) the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. EVANS of Maine in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, to amend the bill by adding an appropriation of \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. STANLY addressed the committee in continuation of his remarks commenced yesterday, which he concluded at about 8 o'clock.

Mr. LINCOLN wished to ascertain from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether this appropriation was intended to apply to the additional forces it was contemplated to send into Florida, for instance, the 15,000 men proposed by the bill of the Military Committee, or merely for the expenses of the present force.

Mr. JONES was understood to say that he had held no correspondence with the Department on the subject, nor had he deemed it necessary to make the inquiry.

Mr. LINCOLN said that in that state of uncertainty he should not consider himself justified in voting for the amendment, as he was opposed to any increase of the standing army.

The committee, on motion of Mr. W. THOMPSON then rose.

And the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

The Committee of the whole House was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of bounty land warrants granted for military services in the army of the United States, in the late war between the United States and Great Britain.

Messrs. CASEY and UNDERWOOD made some remarks showing the necessity and propriety of passing the bill, and it was read the third time according to order, and passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, the rules were suspended, and the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. EVANS of Maine in the chair,) on the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1840.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. JONES to amend the bill by adding thereto an appropriation of \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. W. THOMPSON said, at the very commencement of this session, he had made a direct issue with the President, who said, in his message to us, that the resources of the Government for the next year would meet all the demands of the Treasury.

In my remarks made upon the reading of the annual message, I asked, "Why is there no estimate for the prosecution of the Florida war? Is that war to be abandoned, and the country surrendered to the Indians. If not, why have we no estimates for that war?" We are told by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the Secretary of War then confidently anticipated that the war would be ended by the middle of the summer. Now, sir, I say, on my own responsibility, that the Secretary anticipated no such thing, and I will prove it. In the report of the Secretary in which this estimate should have been, and where we are told it would have been, but for this expectation of the Secretary, he enumerates the means by which he hopes to terminate this war. First, the armed occupation bill. Will any

one have the boldness to say that he expected any practical results from this measure (neither then or now passed into a law) by the middle of summer? The second, the raising of an additional regiment for that particular service. Such a force could not have been raised and drilled as the Secretary proposes, by the time stated. But there is another fact, which places the matter beyond dispute. At one of the very first meetings of the Military Committee, the Secretary sent a proposition to raise this regiment, that it might be recruited and drilled in the summer, and take the field early in the fall. Now, sir, I ask, if this war was so confidently expected to end by the middle of the summer, why was the raising of this regiment proposed? If the war was to end, there was no earthly pretext for this increase of the army. If the war was not closed, there was no excuse for not including it in the estimates. No, sir, it was then as well known as it is now, that such an appropriation would be necessary; but as these annual documents are read with the utmost avidity, this false and fraudulent showing is made for popular effect, that the people may read the statement that the revenues will meet the wants of the Government; and now, at the close of the session, they come sneaking in and asking appropriations which they always knew would be wanting, and now have not the candor to ask half as much as will be required, if that war is to be prosecuted at all. For the last two years it has not been a war; just enough force to goad and irritate the Indians, but to do no earthly good. Mr. T. would not be understood as passing any censure upon the brave and distinguished men, many of them who had served in those most arduous campaigns, and passed a high eulogium upon them. The difficulties which they had to encounter at first, from the nature of an unknown and comparatively unexplored country, were insurmountable; most of these difficulties had now been removed. The fault was with the Administration, which, for near three years, has allowed that war to languish without providing any adequate means of prosecuting it. We have bitterly realized the truth of the remark, that the greatest of calamities is a little war. It should be terminated at all hazards and costs. It is due to the South—to the honor of the country—to the people of Florida—to the cause of humanity. Let us no longer fault with this, the most important matter now before us. My objection to the proposition is, that not half enough is asked. Why did the Secretary heretofore ask six hundred thousand dollars, and now only three hundred thousand dollars? Did he then ask twice as much as was necessary, or does he now only ask for half as much as is necessary? One or the other—he may choose between them. But it is said that it is because there is \$300,000 unexpended of former appropriations. This was the case at the period of the application for the larger sum. Did not the Secretary know it? He ought to have known it. But this appropriation is as well to prosecute the war as to pay arrearages. Why are there any arrearages, when there is a surplus on hand? It is another instance of blundering ignorance, of intentional deception? When we consider that the seat of war is a territory almost as large as Virginia, with a population not larger than a single county of Maryland, with swamps, hammocks, and everglades of interminable extent, abounding with game and fish of all sorts, supplying them with a commissariat, always at hand, and absolutely inexhaustible, with an immense and unguarded seacoast through which they are supplied with ammunition, and every thing else they may need—the very best country on the face of the earth for the successful practice of the tactics of Indian warfare, and at least a thousand of the most dangerous troops for such war—I know they have been

estimated at less, but there are about that many—if we look to all these things, we will have some adequate perception of the means necessary to end that war, and of the folly and imbecility that has been paltering with it by such means as have been used for the last three years.

The whole of the regular army that can by any possibility be thrown there, should be immediately sent. At least ten thousand volunteers should be called out, and rewards, large rewards, offered to those not engaged in the military service, for captive women and children, and for warriors, alive or dead. Do this, and blockade the whole coast efficiently, and by vigorous, concerted, and concentrated movements, the war will be ended in three months. If you do not take some such efficient course, abandon the war; say to the people of Florida that their Government cannot, will not protect them, and let them go elsewhere. If there were twenty thousand instead of one thousand warriors, the difficulties would be less; the difficulty is in finding, not in whipping them, and the smaller their number, of course the greater their power of concealment.

Mr. T. had a very few words to say, on the bill proposing to raise an additional corps of 1,500 men for this particular service. Mr. T. had conversed with many of the most distinguished officers who had served in Florida, and without an exception they all approved the measure. This was high authority with him. He would not lightly reject a measure which was backed by such authority. It is contemplated to raise three battalions of 500 men each, to serve during the war; to be drilled during the summer, not in the regular tactics, but in a system suited to that service. This is precisely what was done by General Wayne previous to his northwestern campaign, which ended with the successful battle of the Miami. It is proposed to induce suitable men to enlist in this service by an additional bounty of 160 acres of land or one hundred dollars in money. The troops will be recruited, trained, and armed with a view to this particular service, and I believe with the energy and rivalry of the respective battalions, it will do much good as an auxiliary—a sort of guerilla force. Of itself, I should not expect that it could terminate the war. The bounty will be the only additional expense, for the corps is to be officered from the officers of the regular army now in commission, so that there are to be no additional officers, and our army is not full as to privates by about 4,000, and I shall offer an amendment to the bill that the army is in no case to exceed its present complement, so that in point of fact it is no addition in numbers or expense to the present organization.

Mr. BIDDLE said he was willing to go as far as any man in making appropriations necessary to maintain the honor of the country; but he had been so often deceived and cheated in yielding to importunities, and to threats, too, that he would not go blindly into any further appropriations. He must first see his way clear—he must have some guarantee that the confusion and absurdity, and want of intellect, which had characterized the management of this war up to the present time were about to disappear. As yet, he regretted to say, the House had no reason to believe that such would be the case.

Mr. B. then addressed the committee for nearly two hours on the general policy of this war, and the abuses which had marked its management.

Mr. HUNT followed in a review of the extravagant and wasteful expenditures which had attended the Florida war, and was still on the floor, when the CHAIR having announced the hour of half past two o'clock,

The House took a recess until four o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HUNT, of New York, resumed and concluded

the speech he had begun in the morning on the subject of the Florida war, the manner in which it had been conducted, and the waste of public money which had attended every stage of its progress.

Mr. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, then took the floor, and proceeded to vindicate the course of the Administration, and to repel the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the two preceding speakers.

Mr. B. concluded.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess,

The consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. EVANS in the chair.)

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. JONES, appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. DOWNING, of Florida, resumed his remarks, and entered into a full discussion of the manner in which that war has been conducted. He contended that on the system hitherto pursued, the war would never be ended, as the Indians, in their fastnesses, would defy the finest troops that could be brought against them. He maintained that if, after a battle had been fought, the Indians had been followed up, the campaign would have terminated successfully long ago. It appeared to him, however, that an Indian battle was like the small pox, for one trial was always enough. In the course of his remarks, Mr. D. exonerated the War Department from all blame, in relation to the blood-hounds. He said it was solely a territorial measure, with which Government had nothing to do. And so incensed were the people of Florida against the murderous savages, that he verily believed if the Prince of darkness himself should offer his services as an ally, they would accept him.

Mr. D. censured the President for not calling for adequate means to prosecute the war, and contended that, with a proper number of men, the war might be brought to a close in a single campaign. He complained that no more than \$300,000 was asked for by the Government, as by such scanty means the war might be continued, but could never be brought to a close. The people of Florida were tired of the carrying on of the war. They wished to see it closed. He spoke of the cruelties which had been practised upon the people of Florida by the regular army.

Mr. MONROE followed, and with much warmth vindicated the conduct of the brave officers who had served in the war, and particularly General Scott, from the attack of Mr. Downing. He contended that they had done all that it was possible for men to do under similar circumstances, and that proper allowance had not been made for the many obstacles with which they had to contend.

Mr. UNDERWOOD then took the floor, and gave his views as to the plan which ought to be pursued in order to bring the war to a successful termination. He was in favor of establishing a chain of log huts throughout the whole Territory, at suitable distances, and connecting with each other. He went on to show that this system might be carried out at much less expense than would be imagined, and that the concurrent testimony of all who were capable of judging was in favor of such a plan. He alluded to several instances where ten or twenty men, sheltered in one of these huts, had successfully defended themselves against many hundreds of the enemy.

Mr. U. then went into a defence of General Jesup against the attack made upon him by Mr. BIDDLE, in relation to the manner in which he had conducted the war. That officer, Mr. U. said, had received more wounds, and shed more blood, in defence of his country, than any man engaged in the last war,

against the Indians and the British. He spoke of the many battles in which he had bled; you could not now shake him by the hand, unless by taking hold of a shattered limb. He spoke of the manner in which he had superseded General Scott in the management of the Florida war, and said it was not by his own seeking, and was not sent there until after Scott had been recalled as unworthy of command.

Mr. STANLY next took the floor, and on his motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

After the journal had been read,

Mr. STANLY, pursuant to notice, moved to amend the same by inserting therein the reasons offered by him on yesterday morning, for asking leave to be excused from voting on the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution of Mr. CHAPMAN, in relation to the enlistment of colored persons in the army and navy.

After some debate of a colloquial character, the question was taken on the motion to amend, by yeas and nays, and negatived as follows: yeas 23, nays 120.

On motion of Mr. J. W. JONES, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. EVANS, of Maine, in the chair,) resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of army for the year 1840; the pending question being on the motion of Mr. JONES, of Virginia, to amend the bill by adding thereto an appropriation of \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. WISE then took the floor, and spoke for three hours in a general review of the circumstances, which, in his opinion, led to the commencement of the war in Florida. In the course of his remarks, he replied to some portion of the speech of Mr. BUTLER, of Kentucky, on Saturday last, in relation to the SWARTWOUT COMMITTEE. Mr. W. also descanted at some length on the qualities of the blood-hounds, which the people of Florida had procured from Cuba. In the course of his speech Mr. W. alluded to the purchase of negroes from the Indians in Florida, and in connection with that, referred to the permit given by President JACKSON to General CALL, in the application of the latter to trade for negroes.

Mr. W. THOMPSON rose only to do justice to a gallant and honorable man—Gov. CALL. Although the gentleman from Virginia did not charge that gentleman with any thing wrong in relation to the permit which was granted by Gen. JACKSON to purchase negroes from the Indians; yet such a construction might be put upon the gentleman's remarks. Gov. CALL had no interest whatever in that transaction, nor any agency in it further than this: he happened to be in Washington, and on the application of two friends in Florida of as high character as any there or elsewhere, he obtained the permission for them to do what they had a right to do without such a permit.

Mr. T. further said, that the fact of claims for indemnity for fugitive slaves were not made before the fund for that purpose was disposed of, does not raise even a presumption that such claims were unjust, most of them being cases where the slaves have run away to the Indians since; and as to those of an anterior date, the country has been in all the confusion since of a state of war.

After Mr. WISE had concluded,

Mr. KEIM took the floor; and in the most pointed manner replied to the sarcasms of Mr. ADAMS on yesterday, in his attack and criticism on the report of the Committee on the Militia.

The hour of half past two o'clock having arrived, The House took its usual recess.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess,

The Committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill; the question pending being on the amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. KEIM being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks in reply to the criticisms of Mr. ADAMS on the report of the Militia Committee in favor of the plan of the Secretary of War for a reorganization of the militia.

Mr. K. was shortly afterwards called to order by the CHAIR, on the ground that a reply to literal criticism was not relevant to the subject before the committee.

Mr. K. submitted to the decision of the CHAIR, but thought it strange that the gentleman from Massachusetts had not been called to order while he was making the attack.

Mr. ADAMS then made some brief remarks, by way of rejoinder, in the course of which he gave Mr. K. full credit as a gentleman of high literary standing, and was glad that the affluence which the gentleman enjoyed, was so liberally devoted to the patronage of the fine arts.

Mr. TRIPLETT then took the floor, and made some general observations in relation to the plan of the Secretary of War for a reorganization of the militia.

No other member rising to speak, the question was then taken on the amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, and was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee, moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of \$10,000 for the construction of a brass bomb howitzer, on the principle of the invention of J. W. COCHRAN, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. A. McCLELLAN moved to amend by inserting the following: "For indemnifying JOHN L. CLINE for the amount of a judgment recovered against him for acts performed in the execution of his official duties, while in the service of the United States, \$642 07."

Mr. McCLELLAN observed, that the reason this claim had been delayed so long was, that a promise had been made by the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, to report a bill for the satisfaction thereof. As that gentleman had omitted it, he (Mr. McC.) conceived it his duty to offer it as an amendment to the present bill. He then gave a detailed statement of the circumstances of the case, and trusted there would be no objection to its reception.

The CHAIR, however, ruled the amendment as out of order.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the committee then rose and reported the bill to the House with two amendments.

Mr. RAMSAY then rose and said, that however anxious he would otherwise have been to speak on this bill, the advanced period of the session admonished him that there was no more time for debate. He therefore moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was then seconded, put, and carried, and the main question ordered to be now taken.

Mr. MASON, of Ohio, asked that the question might be taken separately on each amendment; which was ordered.

And the first amendment, to wit: that which appropriates the sum of \$19,765 for repairs of arsenals damaged by storm and fire—was concurred in.

And the question then being on concurring with the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in the amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida—

Mr. MASON, of Ohio, asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were—yeas 123, nays 23.

So the amendment was concurred in.

And the question then recurring on ordering the bill (as amended) to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. LINCOLN said, that having voted against the amendment, and being disposed to vote for the bill notwithstanding he had done so, he would ask the yeas and nays; and they were ordered, and, being taken were, yeas 150, nays 0.

So, having been ordered to a third reading,

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Virginia, the rules were suspended, and the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. DROMGOOLE in the chair.)

Mr. EVANS moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of the Northeastern boundary.

[Mr. E. under leave, said the bill would not occupy five minutes.]

Mr. JONES, of Virginia, moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. EVANS, and, by ayes 72, noes 73, it was rejected.

The committee then took up the bill commonly known as the Indian Appropriation Bill; which was read by sections.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr. JONES] introduced a number of incidental amendments from that committee; which were agreed to without debate.

Mr. CUSHING moved an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of holding treaties with the Lake and other Northwestern tribes of Indians, to procure the cessation of subsidies annually paid to said Indians.

After some remarks from Messrs. CUSHING and VANDERPOEL,

Mr. JONES of Virginia raised the question that the proposition was not in order—not being to carry out any existing treaty or law.

The point of order was not pressed; and, the question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WICK offered an amendment (based, he said, on an estimate furnished individually to him by the War Department,) appropriating \$3,000 to pay the expense of holding a council with the Miami tribe of Indians, with a view to the extinction of the great Miami Reservation in Indiana—the amount to be expended or not according to the discretion of the President.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. WICK, PROF. FIT, RARIDEN, and others, when the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES also moved an amendment, to come in at the end of the bill, appropriating \$45,000 to defray the expenses of removing the Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin over the Mississippi, and for the erection of a gristmill, &c.

This amendment was debated by Messrs. JONES, EVANS, and BELL, the latter of whom, at 8 o'clock, not being willing to address the few members who had not left the Hall, moved that the committee rise; which motion prevailed, and the committee rose.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. STANLY moved an amendment of the journal of Thursday, giving his reasons why he did not vote for the resolution submitted by Mr. CHAPMAN of Ala-

bama, proposing to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to prevent the admission of negroes into the naval service.

After some conversation between Messrs. STANLY, DROMGOOLE, and the CHAIR,

Mr. DROMGOOLE objected to the entry of reason for votes on the journal. It was unprecedented, and would lead to bad practices.

Mr. STANLY moved to suspend the rules, and, on that motion, demanded the yeas and nays; which, having been ordered, were—yeas, 99; nays, 69.

So the House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

On motion of Mr. PICKENS, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. RUSSELL in the chair,) and took up for consideration the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of the exploration and survey of the North-eastern boundary of the United States.

Mr. ADAMS moved an amendment to include the establishment of four stations for meteorological and geological observations. He explained the object of the amendment, and argued in its favor, but it was rejected.

Mr. PICKENS moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House, which was agreed to; and the bill was accordingly reported to the House.

Mr. ADAMS then renewed his amendment to the bill, which was rejected in committee, in the following words, viz:

"And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the establishment of five several stations, at suitable distances from each other, for making observations of terrestrial magnetism and meteorology for three years; the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the fulfilment of those purposes; he to account for the expenditure thereof to the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. A. wished to have his vote recorded in favor of the amendment, and called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

After a few remarks by Messrs. ADAMS and STANLY,

Mr. DAVIS moved the previous question on the bill and amendment, which received a second; and the main question was ordered to be put.

The question being first on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. ADAMS,

Mr. KEIM called for the reading of the amendment; which having been done,

Mr. KEIM moved to amend it by striking out the word "are," and insert the word "is" instead.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. A., and disagreed to: yeas, 34; nays, 96.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House then, at 2½ o'clock, took its usual recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JONES moved that the naval appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, be taken up, with a view of considering the said amendments.

The several amendments having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. JONES said he hoped there would be no objection to the immediate consideration of the amendments.

Mr. ANDREWS said he had no objection to the bill, but he did object to going on without a quorum.

Mr. JONES replied that he did not desire to proceed without a quorum; and, after some conversational debate, Mr. J. agreed to withdraw his motion until a quorum should appear.

Mr. ADAMS asked leave to take up the bill to ensure the more faithful execution of the revenue laws, as amended by the Senate.

Mr. HOLMES objected, and the bill was not taken up.

In the mean time, while the Senate's amendments were read, Mr. LINCOLN wished the time occupied, till a quorum should appear, in receiving the reports of committees to whom Senate bills had been referred.

After a desultory conversation,

The question was put on Mr. JONES's motion, and the votes were:—ayes, 67; noes, 20. No quorum voting.

Mr. LINCOLN moved a call of the House; which was ordered. Ninety-six members responded to their names.

The absentees having been called, 122 members were found to be present.

Mr. JONES moved to dispense with further proceedings in the call; and it was agreed to.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Iowa, made a strenuous effort to get territorial business taken up. He raised a question of order, that inasmuch as the House, on the 8th inst., by a vote of two-thirds, set apart the first day after the passage of the appropriation bills, for the consideration of territorial business, to take precedence over all other business, the motion to consider amendments of Senate to bill No. 6, was not in order, and the first order of the day was on territorial business, seeing that the appropriation bills had been passed.

The SPEAKER decided that the appropriation bills could not be considered as passed, as long as they were pending by amendments or otherwise; and that, consequently, the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] was in order.

From this decision Mr. CHAPMAN appealed, and debated that appeal, showing what injustice would be done the Territory, if the business he proposed was not taken up.

After a few remarks by Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, on the appeal,

Mr. RAMSEY moved the previous question on the appeal, which received a second, and the main question was by order put, and the decision of the CHAIR was sustained.

And the question recurring on Mr. JONES's motion, to take up the navy bill and amendments, it was agreed to.

Mr. JONES moved that the House do concur in all the amendments of the Senate; and, on that question, he demanded the previous question.

Mr. R. GARLAND remonstrated.

But Mr. JONES refused to withdraw the motion.

Mr. R. GARLAND moved a call of the House.

On this motion Mr. L. WILLIAMS demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered and taken, and resulted as follows: yeas, 44; nays, 82.

So the House refused to order a call.

The previous question was seconded, and carried by yeas and nays as follows: yeas, 78; nays, 54.

The main question then recurring on concurring in the amendments of the Senate, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. R. GARLAND asked that the question be divided, and put on each amendment separately.

The question was put on the following amendment of the Senate—

"Provided, That no more of the several appropriations last mentioned, for the improvement and repair of the navy yards, shall be expended previous to the 4th day of March next, than shall be found by the Secretary of the Navy, upon inquiries made for the purpose, to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public works, the security of the public property, and the preservation of the public business at the respective yards."

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. R. GARLAND, were taken, and resulted as follows:—yeas, 93; nays, 62. So this amendment was concurred in.

The next question was on concurring with the Senate in the following amendment:

Strike out of the second section the words "a violation of existing contracts," and insert "impairing the ability of the Navy Department to make payment, under existing circumstances, prior to the 4th day of March, 1841."

The question on concurring in the above amendment was agreed to by yeas, 91; nays, 51.

The question was next on concurring with the Senate in the following amendments, viz:

Strike out from the second section of the bill, which provided for reimbursing the fund for the gradual improvement of the navy, which had been authorized to be expended in building steamships, and insert the following:

"And the residue of the said sum of \$340,000 shall be and is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The question was taken on concurring with the Senate in the above amendment, and agreed to:—yeas, 93; nays, 49.

The question now being on concurring with the Senate in striking out the sixth section of the bill, in the words following:

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of \$60,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preparation and commencement of the third steam vessel of war, authorized by an act of March 3d, 1839, in addition to any materials which may be on hand suitable to such vessels."

The question was taken, and the above amendment was concurred in:—yeas, 84; nays, 54.

The question was next on concurring with the Senate in the seventh amendment, viz:

Strike out from the seventh section of the bill, which reappropriates unexpended balances of former appropriations, the following item: "For the purchase of a site and the construction of a dry dock, for the naval service, in the harbor of New York, as authorized by the act of March 3d, 1835, \$95,063 61."

The question was taken, and the amendment concurred in.

The question was next on concurring with the Senate in the following amendment, as an additional section to the bill, viz:

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the immediate survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station, which shall best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of \$30,000 to be taken from the appropriation already made for the survey of the coast of the United States."

The question was taken on concurring in the above amendment, and it was disagreed to—yeas 64, nays 89.

Mr. JONES moved to go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which motion prevailing, the House went into committee accordingly, (Mr. CLIFFORD in the chair,) and took up the Senate's amendments to the army appropriation bill.

A discussion arose on an item in these amendments for the outfit of a Chargé to Texas, as being incongruous to the character of the bill.

Mr. ADAMS raised the question whether the Senate should send amendments such as were not permitted by the rules of the House; this subjected every mem-

ber of the House to the will and power of the Senate, against which he protested.

The CHAIR deciding the amendments to be in order, Mr. ADAMS took an appeal; which was argued by Messrs. BANKS, ADAMS, EVANS, BRIGGS, RAMSEY, and FILLMORE, and finally withdrawn.

The amendments was concurred in.

Another discussion arose on an amendment allowing for the outfit of a Minister resident at Constantinople, in which Messrs. EVANS, STANLEY, PICKENS, MCKAY, RAMSEY, DELLET, CRAIG, PROFFIT, and TILTINGHAST participated.

When, the question being taken, the vote was—ayes 46, noes 49. [No quorum voting.]

The question was taken by tellers, and resulted as follows: ayes 58, noes 49.

No quorum voting, the committee rose and reported the fact to the House.

[It was now a quarter past eight.]

Mr. TRIPLETT moved a call of the House.

It was suggested that a quorum was present; whereupon

The SPEAKER counted the House, and reported that 108 members were present.

The call was then ordered—ayes 62, noes 59.

But it being discovered by the vote that a quorum was present, the call was dispensed with.

The House having returned to committee—

The subject of the outfit to Commodore Porter was resumed.

Mr. PICKENS explained.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS opposed the appropriation.

And it was further discussed by Messrs. GRAVES, DAWSON, and MONROE.

A communication from the Senate was received, announcing the passage of certain resolutions, one relating to the transfer of certain stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the State of Maryland, and the other to the pay of workmen.

Mr. JENIFER pressed for having this taken up, but Mr. GRAVES objecting, the House returned into committee, and resumed the subject of discussion, which was debated by Messrs. RANDOLPH, MCKAY, CUSHING, GRAVES, and PICKENS, when, the question being taken, the amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in.

The next item was for certain repairs in the custom-house at Philadelphia, \$3,200.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana moved to amend this item by adding \$10,000 for completing the construction of the Mint at New Orleans.

Mr. JONES considered the amendment as not within the rules of the House.

The CHAIR deciding it out of order.

Mr. GARLAND of Louisiana took an appeal. But, after some discussion, the decision of the CHAIR was sustained; ayes 75, noes not counted.

The Senate's amendment was then concurred in.

The next item was for running the boundary line of Iowa Territory, \$1,096, and it was concurred in.

Several other amendments having been concurred in, without debate, the following additional section to the bill was next taken up:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs or lands, or other sources, or of a failure on the part of the late deposit banks, or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, to pay the debts due from them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if from any other cause the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation in this act, viz: For barracks, quarters, and storehouses, &c.; for the national armories; for armament of fortifications; for the current expenses of the ordnance service; for ordnance stores and supplies; for arsenals; for

nate,
order,
d by
and

low-
anti-
ENS,
FIL-
as—
d as
port-

ent ;
that
rum
rter

n.
VES,
ved,
one
esa-
and
but
om-
ich
NG,
en,
in.
us-

his
uc-
bin

ut,
was

.
ne
in.
red
to

fi-
ls,
he
ces
or
if
all
de
all
he
:
ne
;
e;
or

n
f
a
f
I
P
o
n
c
p
o
w

ti
a

w
b

n
M
a

n
H
c

c

o'

S

a
th
th
co
th
ce
pr
rie
de
na

th
th
of

be
an
pa

re

ta
th
vic
rie
re
He
th

its
Un
co

M
str
cer
to
in

repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory; for repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory; for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone; for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Smith, at Plattsburgh, and at Fort Jesup, or such and so many of them, or such proportions of each, as in his judgment, after a careful examination and inquiry, the condition of the Treasury shall demand; such postponements to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the Treasury will warrant, &c."

Mr. BARNARD inquired how much the appropriations amounted to which the Executive was thus allowed to postpone?

Mr. JONES said he could not tell at the moment with perfect accuracy, but he believed the amount to be about \$1,200,000.

A debate arose, in which Messrs. BARNARD, CALHOUN of Massachusetts, PROFFIT, WADDY THOMPSON, MORGAN, and EVERETT opposed the amendment; and Mr. SMITH of Indiana advocated it: when

Mr. BRIGGS, adverting to the fact that it was now near twelve o'clock, and expressing his hope that the House would respect the Sabbath, moved that the committee rise.

The motion prevailed, and the committee rose accordingly and reported progress.

And then the House, at five minutes before twelve o'clock, adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the House took up the Senate's amendments to the navy appropriation bill.

Mr. EVANS moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, (viz: for the survey of the Apalachicola bay, in reference to the establishment of a naval station,) and appoint a committee of conference. Mr. ADAMS moved that the House adhere. Mr. JAMESON, that the House recede from its disagreement; and he demanded the previous question; which was seconded, put, and carried. And the question being on receding, it was decided by yeas and nays as follows, viz:—yeas, 80; nays, 91.

So the House refused to recede.

Mr. ADAMS withdrawing his motion to adhere, and the question recurring on the motion to insist upon the disagreement, it was agreed to; and a committee of conference was ordered to be appointed.

Mr. JONES moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the army appropriation bill at half past two o'clock, unless sooner reported.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:—yeas, 120; nays, 44.

Mr. JONES afterwards modified his motion so as to take up the bill in the House at four o'clock. On the resolution thus modified, he demanded the previous question; which was seconded, put, and carried; and the main question being on adopting the resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded, but the House refused to order them. The resolution was then carried:—yeas, 111; nays, 31.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. CLIFFORD in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. EVERETT to the amendment of the Senate, restricting the action of the President in suspending certain appropriations in the bill, so as to require him to pursue the order in which the appropriation stands in the bill.

After some brief explanation by Messrs. PROFFIT,

and SMITH, of Indiana, in relation to some remarks by the latter on Saturday,

Mr. STANLY took the floor, and made some remarks in relation to the state of the Treasury.

He was followed by Messrs. BELL, WISE, CUSHING, TILLINGHAST, DAVIS, of Kentucky, and BARNARD; when the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. EVERETT, it was rejected:—yeas, 32; nays, 57.

No quorum having voted, tellers were demanded; and the vote being taken, stood as follows:—yeas, 55; nays, 76.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend the amendment of the Senate by striking out so much of it as authorized the suspension of appropriations for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories.

Mr. COST JOHNSON made some brief remarks in support of the amendment.

The question then being put on the amendment of Mr. CALHOUN, resulted:—yeas, 33; nays, 64—no quorum; and the hour of 2½ o'clock having arrived,

The House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess, there being no quorum present,

Mr. LINCOLN suggested that, until a quorum appeared, the standing committees should be permitted to report Senate bills referred to them.

Some desultory conversation arose, when Mr. L. said he would not press the subject.

A quorum having soon arrived,

On motion of Mr. JONES, the House proceeded to execute the order by which it had been directed that, at four o'clock, the House should resume the consideration of the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question pending was on concurring in the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. JONES moved the previous question; which was seconded, put, and carried.

The main question on agreeing with the amendments was then divided, and put successively on the several amendments separately.

On that allowing an outfit of \$6,000 to the Minister resident at Constantinople, the yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, were:—yeas, 54; nays, 84. So the House refused to concur.

On the next amendment, for the purchase of an island in the Mississippi, at the confluence of the St. Peters, near Fort Snelling, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were:—yeas, 49; nays, 100. So the amendment was not concurred in.

On the last amendment (which empowers the President to suspend a certain amount of the appropriations, in case of a deficiency of receipts from customs, lands, &c., or a failure on the part of the United States Bank, and the late deposit banks, to pay the debts due from them,) the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:—yeas, 102; nays, 76. So the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee of Conference on the part of the House, relating to the disagreement of the two Houses on the appropriation of \$30,000 for a survey of the coast at Apalachicola bay, made a report. The report recommended a new appropriation of \$10,000, in a shape different from the proposition in the bill, but for the same object.

The report was agreed to.

After some debate as to what business should next be considered,

On motion of Mr. JONES, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. UNDERWOOD in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriation for the support of the

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The bill was read, and being considered by sections,

Mr. KEMBLE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment, making some slight alteration in the internal relations of the academy. Mr. K. explained that the amendment would make no increase in the expense, and therefore hoped there would be no objection.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, then moved to amend, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting a new bill, proposing a different arrangement for the military instruction of cadets and officers, and providing that military students shall be taken from the ranks of the army, etc., etc.

Mr. WILLIAMS then advocated his substitute with much earnestness, and contended that by its adoption the army would be supplied with a greater number of good officers, and the President be enabled to make a selection from the whole country, instead of from a single institution. He contended that the country required a system of free instruction in military science, and that the present institution ought to be abolished.

Mr. MONROE replied with ardor in defence of the Military Academy, insisting on the necessity of scientific cultivation to ensure success in war to the highest gallantry. He presumed no gentleman would vote for the substitute; but if the gentleman from Tennessee would bring forward his plan next session in time to have it discussed, Mr. M. would be happy to meet him.

Mr. POPE followed on the same side, and remonstrated against such an attempt to destroy an institution which had existed nearly half a century, and which was an ornament to the country. The substitute, strictly considered, was not in order; but, if it were, he must protest against such a scheme.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the school, and would vote against the whole bill. He approved of the substitute, and so did many others, and so gentlemen would find. Mr. C. then went into a speech of considerable length and much earnestness, against the academy.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, denounced the institution as establishing a distinct order in the community. He was in favor of a reasonable and strict construction of the Constitution, and this school, viewed in that light, was unconstitutional. Besides, on the same principle, the judges of our courts, and members of Congress ought to be educated at the public expense; and, said Mr. R., if we look at some of their speeches, they want education bad enough, Heaven knows.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. HUBBARD, COOPER, of Georgia, W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, and C. H. WILLIAMS, against the continuance of the present institution, and by Messrs. DAWSON, EVANS, MONROE, and POPE, in favor of its continuance on the same plan as heretofore.

In the House, the amendments were read and agreed to. The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 176, nays 41.

It was then passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. JONES then moved to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which motion prevailed, and the House went into committee accordingly, (Mr. CAVE JOHNSON in the chair,) and took up the

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill was read through, and then considered by sections.

The sections having been read, and some inquiries having been answered,

Mr. JONES moved, as an additional section, a provision empowering the President, in case of a deficit in

the Treasury, to postpone until the close of next Congress, unless Congress shall sooner act on the subject, such of the works provided for in the bill as he might deem the state of the Treasury to require.

The amendment of Mr. JONES was then agreed to.

Mr. DELLET moved to amend by inserting an appropriation for the improvement of the Mobile harbor.

The CHAIR decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. DELLET took an appeal; but the decision of the CHAIR was sustained.

Mr. HAND wished to offer an amendment, making an appropriation for the erection of a fort at the outlet of Lake Champlain, but the CHAIR said it would not be in order.

Mr. HAND said, he supposed the amendment was not strictly in order, as there was no existing law. But as the bill came from the Committee of Ways and Means, all the members of which admitted the importance of the works, and as he found that the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs would not be reached, he earnestly entreated the committee to allow this amendment to be appended to the bill then under consideration.

Objections being made, the amendment was not received.

The committee now rose, and reported the bill to the House, with the amendment.

In the House, the amendment having been read,

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, demanded the previous question, which was seconded, put, and carried; and on the main question, being on concurring with the amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded, but the House refused to order them. The amendment was concurred in, the bill ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HOLLEMAN asked the House to take up Senate bill regulating the pay of the pursers in the navy. The bill was of great importance.

Objection having been made,

Mr. H. moved to suspend the rules for the purpose, which the House refused to do.

Mr. DOWNING moved that the committee take up Senate bill, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to raise one thousand five hundred men to serve against the Florida Indians."

Mr. L. WILLIAMS objected, on the ground that it did not come within the special order.

The CHAIR so decided that it did not.

Mr. DOWNING appealed from the decision of the CHAIR; and the question was put, "Shall the decision of the CHAIR stand as the judgment of the committee?" and it was decided in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Mr. JONES of Virginia moved to suspend the 17th joint rule, so as to permit the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications to be presented to the President for approbation.

Mr. BRIGGS moved to amend the resolution, so as to include all bills that may be passed before the adjournment; and, on the question being put on the amendment, there were—yeas 56, noes 49. No quorum having voted,

Mr. BRIGGS withdrew the motion to amend.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE UNIFORMS.

JOHN SMITH, (late of West Point,) would respectfully inform the officers of the army and navy, that he is now enabled to furnish to the different corps their uniform complete, all made of the best materials, and forwarded with despatch.

To prevent errors, the Legislature of New York has authorized him to change his name to JOHN S. FRASER; therefore all letters hereafter will be addressed to JOHN S. FRASER, March 5—tf

168 Pearl street, New York.

OFFICIAL NAVAL REGISTER, FOR 1840.—

A few copies for sale at this office.

Ap. 2.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY...OCTOBER 22, 1840.

A St. Augustine paper, of the 9th instant, states that "Brig. General ATKINSON is ordered to assume command of the army in Florida."

No such orders, that we can learn, have either been given, or are contemplated at present. It is rumored that General ATKINSON has expressed a willingness to take the command of his regiment now in the field in Florida, and that may have given rise to the report of his having been ordered thither to command the army.

General ATKINSON holds commissions, both lineal and brevet, senior to those of General ARMISTEAD; and should he be ordered to Florida, would of course supersede General A. in rank. As General ARMISTEAD has not asked to be relieved, and his conduct has given satisfaction both to the United States Government and the people of the Territory, the request of General ATKINSON could not be granted, without producing a clashing of rank.

JAMES S. WILLIAMS, formerly of the 6th regiment of infantry, United States army, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the State of Georgia, in the place of Colonel S. H. LONG, who has resigned in order to resume his duties in the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Major General MACOMB and lady, and Major Gen. SCOTT, arrived in New York on Monday last.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Oct. 15—Asst. Sur. L. C. McPhail, army, Fuller's.
16—Maj. W. H. Chase, Eng. Corps, Gadsby's.
21—Lieut. H. S. Turner, 1st drag's., Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1840.

ARMY—Lieut. F. Britton, Capt. J. G. Barnard, Major Isaac Clark 5, Capt. G. H. Crosman, Capt. C. Graham, John Lee, Lieut. John W. Lee, Lieut. Charles S. Lovell, Major Charles Mapes, Lieut. J. W. Martin, Capt. J. McClellan, Lieut. E. A. Paine, Capt. D. D. Tompkins, Lieut. J. Van Horne, Capt. C. A. Waite, Dr. J. B. Wells 2.

NAVY—Lieut. S. B. Bissell, Mid. J. J. Guthrey, Passed Mid. R. D. Izard, Lieut. Stephen Johnston, Passed Mid. W. H. Macomb, Lieut. J. T. McLaughlin, [Capt.] C. W. Skinner.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 1.

ARMY—Capt. E. D. Bullock 4, Lieut. James Belger, Capt. A. Cady 4, Dr. H. E. Cruttenden, Major G. Dearborn, Lieut. Col. John Green 3, Lieut. J. H. Hill, Officer commanding company A. 6th Infantry, Gen. Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

ARMY—Col. J. J. Abert, Capt. A. H. Bowman, Major S. Cooper.

NAVY—W. D. Blanton, Rev. W. Colton 5, E. S. Hutter, Capt. C. S. McCauley, Mid. M. B. Woolsey 3.

PASSENGERS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13, per ship Charles, from Baltimore, Captain W. Fulton, Lieutenants H. H. Sibley, and Thayer, and 150 recruits for 2d regiment dra-

goons. Oct. 14, per United States steamer General Taylor, from Charleston, Captains J. C. Casey and J. H. Stokes, and Lieutenant H. C. Wayne, of the army. Per steamboat William Gaston, from St. Augustine, *via* Pilatki, Captain A. C. Myers, and Lieut. Ridgely, of the army. Oct. 16, per steam packet, Southerner, from Charleston, Dr. Wells, and lady, Lieutenant W. J. Newton, United States army. Per steam packet, Beaufort District, from Charleston, Captain H. Garner, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11, per steam packet Gov. Dudley, from Wilmington, Captains J. C. Casey, and J. H. Stokes, of the army. Oct. 15, per steam packet Huntress, from Wilmington, Dr. J. B. Wells, United States army, and lady; Lieutenant W. J. Newton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, per ship Roscius, from Liverpool, Dr. E. Gilchrist, of the navy.

Communication.

SPRATLEY'S CAMBOOSE.

MR. EDITOR: If you think the following description of a new camboose, or ship's galley, invented by Mr. BENJAMIN SPRATLEY, of Portsmouth, Va., is worthy of a place in your paper, you will confer a favor on the writer by giving it an insertion in your next number. Mr. SPRATLEY's models and drawings are in the Patent Office.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

A Camboose, or ship's Galley, invented by Mr. BENJAMIN SPRATLEY, of Portsmouth, Va., is now, and has been in use on board the U. S. Receiving frigate Java, for experiment, by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy, for nearly three years. It has been fully tested, and found to possess great and many advantages over those now in general use in the navy. It is more safe from fire, as it stands ten inches from the deck, besides having a false bottom five inches from the deck, and five inches from the main bottom of the galley. On this false bottom the hard bread for the crew can be kiln-dried, should it become tough from dampness, as it often does when a long time at sea. By its standing so high from the deck, there is not a possibility of setting the ship on fire, as the old ones have done. Every day it can be washed, cleaned, and swabbed underneath, should it be found necessary. It takes less fuel by at least a third, to cook the same quantity of provisions, as well as to bake soft bread daily for the whole crew with the same fuel that the other cooking is performed with. It will burn any kind of fuel, anthracite, bituminous coal, or wood, which cannot be done with those now used, as they are constructed to burn wood only. There is great economy of size in Spratley's galley. It is not more than two-thirds the size of those now used for the same class of ships; the one on board the Java is for a first class frigate; it is five feet six inches, by five feet four inches square; four feet six inches high to the top of the boilers. This includes the ten inches it stands from the deck. It has four large boilers, and seven small; two of the large boilers will hold one hundred gallons each; the other two will hold fifty gallons each. The seven small boilers on the top can be made to any size required. These seven small boilers are intended, exclusively, for the different officers' messes. The oven is very capacious; it is five feet four inches long, three feet four inches high, and fourteen inches wide, with as many shelves or compartments as may be required. There are two grates, or fire-places, both of them two feet wide; the largest is eighteen inches, the small one ten inches deep. There are three frying pans, and six perpendicular spits for roasting, which affords more room for that

operation than those now in use. The steam from the boilers is all drawn up, and passes off with the smoke; this is a valuable improvement, as the steam is very annoying to the men, as injurious to the ship. The heat from the fire is so concentrated in the shell of the galley, by means of the flues, that it passes under and all round the boilers and oven; by this means the operation of cooking is performed in much less time, and with much less fuel, than can possibly be done in one of the old construction, as a great part of the heat passes off with the smoke.

Mr. SPRATLEY has various drawings and models of different sized cambooses and cooking stoves for vessels, steam-boats, taverns, &c., &c. His business being such, that he cannot give his attention to the manufacture of them, (he being at the head of a department at the Yavvy Yard, Gosport) but will sell out the right to any disposed to engage in the business.

Domestic Intelligence.

From the St. Augustine Herald of Oct. 3.
FLORIDA WAR.

IMPORTANT! PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—We are happy to announce that the Secretary of War has requested the Navy Department to order the commander of the West India squadron, to provide for the protection of Key West, and the Florida Keys generally.

And also to send out boat expeditions into the bays and inlets of the coast, to cut off any parties of Indians who may be hovering about the shores.

Vessels will be kept on the coast to cut off any chances of communication, by which supplies may be furnished them from abroad.

Two entire and fresh regiments of United States troops are already ordered to Florida.

The Governor is authorized to raise two hundred horsemen, in addition to those already in the field, which will make the mounted force under Gen. Read 1,200 strong.

The Governor is also authorized to raise 500 foot for the same brigade.

Physicians when required are to be received as surgeons to the volunteers, under the rules which govern in the regular service.

An officer is appointed for Middle, and another for East Florida, to examine the accounts of expenditures of the volunteer service for the past season.

Mr. POINSETT is using his utmost exertions to render the efforts of the Governor of the Territory, General READ, and of the other officers in command, effective in protecting the settlements from depredations, and expelling the Indians from their lurking places.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FLORIDA WAR.

A MAIL WITH GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES CAPTURED BY THE INDIANS.—We learn from a friendly and attentive correspondent at Fort Holmes, (under date 8th inst.,) that the express rider going west with the mail was fired upon (6th inst.) by a large party of Indians, concealed in a small hammock, three miles distant from that post.

He discovered the Indians before they fired, but his horse having become alarmed he was unable to turn him, and making a "virtue of necessity"—the rider, with admirable presence of mind, threw himself flat upon the horse, and dashed through the enemy—about fourteen of whom fired at him. One ball carried away his hat, but he was fortunate enough to escape without a wound. The horse ran about one hundred yards and fell; the rider immediately seized

the mail bags and fled towards Fort Russell, hotly pursued by the Indians, who continued the pursuit as far as Orange Creek, four miles from the scene of their attempted murder.

The rider, in the course of the chase, was compelled to drop the mail. Information of the affair did not reach Fort Holmes until late in the afternoon. Lieut. J. McKinstry of the 2d infantry, immediately started with twenty-five men in pursuit of the enemy—arriving at the spot he took up the trail and continued the chase until eight o'clock that night, when he reluctantly gave it up, and bivouacked on the banks of the Ocklawaha. The next morning Lieut. McK. made a raft, and attempted to cross his command over the river, satisfied that the Indians were in the hammock of the opposite side, but it was found that the bark was not only too frail, but the stream too rapid to effect the object. The trail was lost in the mud and water of the Ocklawaha swamp.

The next morning Lieut. McK. returned to the scene of action, and extending his men as light infantry, found the greater part of the mail.

The only letters broken open were those addressed to the Commanding General and his staff. These letters were found at a long distance from the spot where the larger portion of the mail was discovered, and on the trail which the enemy followed in their escape.

One order from Washington addressed to General Armistead was missing—its envelope only having been found. These circumstances convinced Lieut. McK. that the enemy had with them some who can read, and if so, it is not impossible that they are now in possession of important information, for the season for opening the campaign is rapidly approaching, and the communication from Washington which we have mentioned as missing, may have been instructions relative to the movements of the army during the ensuing season."

(From a Correspondent.) **FORT HOLMES, Oct. 3.**

Dear Sir:—The express from the west brings the following news:—"Capt. Beall caught an Indian the other day near Fort Fanning—he states he was at the battle Hanson had, and that eighteen Indians were killed dead on the field—many wounded, and have died since." This is report—not official. I write in great haste.—*Ibid*, Oct. 16.

From the Globe, Oct. 20.

**FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY, EAST FLORIDA, }
September 27, 1840. }**

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions (verbal) from Brigadier General Armistead, I abandoned post No. 4, on the 19th inst., and arrived here on the 26th inst., with my command, consisting of companies "E" and "J," 2d dragoons, and ten men belonging to company "C," 6th infantry. Lieutenant Wetmore of the 6th infantry also accompanied me, he having volunteered his services, notwithstanding he had but partially recovered from a severe attack of sickness. On the 21st, I crossed the Withlacooche at Fort Clinch, at which point I was met by General Armistead. The next day I proceeded to Charloahacopka ("Trout Eating") for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Indians had replanted the fields which were destroyed by the command under Major Loomis, in April last, which I found to be the case. In one of the fields I discovered a small party of Indians, which I fired on, but they escaped, leaving their rifles, and leaping into the lake. On the next day I came on two other parties, and succeeded in taking their arms and wounding two severely. I found their camp on the margin of a large lake interspersed with innumerable hammock islands, to which they made their es-

cape. My interpreter called to one of them, who had reached an island, to come back, but his reply was, that he could or would not, as he was badly wounded. Lieutenant Thornton and Wetmore made use of great personal exertions in order to catch one of the Indians. I found in all their camps large quantities of pumpkins, peas and beans. The next day I discovered another camp which had been abandoned only the day before, they no doubt having been apprised of my approach. This party escaped on ponies.

On the morning of the 25th, near the southern extremity of the Annuttiliga hammock, I saw an Indian riding on a pony; a rapid charge was immediately made by my advance guard, but he succeeded in gaining the hammock, into which he escaped, leaving his pony and pack. I determined to follow the trail of his pony, for the purpose of ascertaining where he came from. I accordingly selected twenty-four men for that purpose, directing Lieut. Thornton to accompany me, and Lieut. Wetmore, with the balance of the command, to keep on the wagon road to Tampa bay with the pack mules and led horses. Having proceeded about six miles, I came to the Chocochattee savannah, and at the eastern extremity I discovered an Indian village. The savannah is entirely surrounded by a hammock. I then directed Lieutenant Thornton to take thirteen men, pass through the hammock to the pine woods and endeavor to get immediately in the rear of the town, while I would take the balance of the command (11 men) and charge them in front. Lieut. Thornton had left me but a few moments, when I discovered that my approach was known to the enemy, as they were painted and had taken to the trees. I then ordered a charge, which drew a partial fire from the Indians. I then halted within sixty yards of their town, having soon discovered that I was opposed by at least sixty Indians.

For the purpose of giving Lieut. Thornton farther time, in order that he might get in the rear of the village, I directed my interpreter to talk with them. A negro in their camp called to my interpreter and said that they "did not want to talk, they were ready for a fight," and immediately eight or ten rifles were fired on me, but without effect. Lieut. Thornton, hearing the firing, and supposing I had commenced the fight, dismounted on the opposite side of the hammock; and came in on the left of the Indian town. The Indians seeing the men approach from that quarter, broke and ran into the hammock, supposing, no doubt, that I had a large force in that direction. I then ordered a charge, and gave them a fire, confident that their number was not less than fifty or sixty, although my interpreter was under the impression that it was much greater. I counted twenty-seven huts in the village, and observed preparations making for four more. From the trails which I saw, I am under the impression that a large party of Indians are now gathering in the Anuttiliga hammock.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
BENJAMIN L. BEALL, *Capt. 2d Drags.*

Lieut. R. C. ASHETON, *Adjutant 2d Dragoons, Fort Heileman, E. F.*

PENSACOLA, Oct. 3.—Our neighboring cities along the coast still continue healthy. For ourselves, we have heard of not a single case of fever during the summer and fall. It is said, that when the French Corvette *Sabine* came into port, on the 12th of last month, she had on board some cases of yellow fever, taken at Havana, but the U. S. sloop of war *Warren*, which has lain here during the most of the summer, and is now preparing for sea, has had no case of disease.—*Gazette*

Information being received that the schooners *William* and *Ellsworth* had been taken as prizes by a British armed vessel, commanded by Captain Miller, without alleging any sufficient reason, Capt. Nones of the cutter *Alert*, with his usual promptness and energy repaired to Digby, and cleared the *William*. In regard to the *Ellsworth*, a communication is open with the authorities at Halifax, and it is expected that she will be released, as no charges are preferred against her to substantiate the fact of her having in any way violated the treaty regulating the fisheries between the United States and Great Britain.—*Eastport Sentinel*, Oct. 7.

Two beautifully printed and neatly bound volumes of about 400 pages each, are just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, entitled "*The Flag Ship, or a Voyage round the World, in the United States frigate Columbia, attended by her consort the sloop-of-war John Adams, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore George C. Read.*" The author is Fitch W. Taylor, chaplain of the squadron. A glance through the contents of this work exhibits the materials of very interesting and instructive reading. We cannot doubt that it will have a ready sale. Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwaite, & Co., No. 253 Market street, are the sellers in this city.—*National Gazette*, Oct. 16.

FRANCIS'S LIFE BOATS.—The U. S. brig *Consort*, Lt. Com. Powell, is now ready for sea. She is bound south on the coast survey; and the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Francis's life boat for her, which will be very useful in landing through the surf.

The sloop-of-war *Boston*, Capt. Stringham, will leave this port about the middle of next month. The Navy Commissioners have directed her to be supplied with Francis's life boats.

The U. S. Revenue cutter *Wolcott*, Capt. Mather, on a cruise, left our harbor to-day, (Saturday.) She has one of Francis's life boats, which was tried on Saturday by several officers, who pulled in her about the harbor with the plugs all out. Six men could not get her gunwale under water, when the bottom was open.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*, Oct. 17.

A NOBLE ACT.—A letter from an officer on board the United States ship *Cyane*, states that when that vessel was last at Athens, a Greek vessel was upset, and immediately went down, but a number of the crew were rescued from a watery grave, through the active exertions of a boat's crew from the *Cyane*. A boatswain's mate named Marsh brought up one of the Greeks from the bottom, the water nearly ten fathoms deep, but he could not be resuscitated. Such conduct merits commendation, and should be made known.—*Boston Transcript*.

From the *Quebec Gazette*.

EXECUTION OF A SEAMAN FOR MURDER.—A melancholy event took place yesterday in the harbor of Quebec, the seaman who was convicted of murdering a sergeant of marines on board H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, having undergone the extreme penalty of martial law. This, we believe, is the first time that such an occurrence has come to pass in this port, and a painful interest was excited in the minds of the inhabitants of Quebec. We are unable, even if we were willing to gratify the curiosity of those who entertain a morbid desire to learn minute particulars of the last moments of the fellow-being who has deserved the awful sentence incurred by a flagrant breach of Divine and human law, and we therefore confine ourselves in a record of the following facts. Some.

time before the hour appointed for execution, two boats from each of the other four of Her Majesty's ships now in port, proceeded within a short distance of the Cleopatra, which had hoisted the signal for punishment, and took up their several stations; two were also furnished by the Cleopatra, thus making the whole number of boats ten, which, by stemming the tide with their oars remained stationary opposite the bow of the latter vessel. A large number of the inhabitants had assembled on the wharves, the ramparts, and other places commanding a view of the ships-of-war, and, as the dread hour, eight o'clock, approached, the most intense anxiety was depicted on every countenance. At about five minutes before eight, the crews of the Winchester, 50; (flag ship of Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey;) Vestal, 26; Crocodile, 20; and Pilot, 60; ascended the rigging of their respective vessels, in order to be witnesses of the terrible example about to be made of one who, by his crimes, had rendered himself unworthy of being any longer entitled to be one of their fellow-seamen. Precisely as eight bells struck a gun was fired from the starboard bow of the Cleopatra, and on the clearing away of the smoke, the unfortunate culprit was discovered above, in the agonies of death suspended from the fore yardarm. His sufferings were of short duration, the absence of all motion soon told that all was over, and that his spirit had departed for that world where, it has been sincerely prayed that he may meet with mercy. We learn that on Saturday night last the deceased attempted suicide by putting the string of his drawers around his neck and pulling it tight in a slip knot, and had very near succeeded in his purpose, ere he was discovered, and deterred from adding the crime of self-murder to those already on his head. The name of the culprit was Robert Collins; and if anything further than the sentence of the court were required to convince us that he deserved his doom, it is to be found in the following remarkable circumstance: when the court inquired if there was any one who could speak in favor of the prisoner's character and general conduct, not an officer—not a shipmate—not even a *mess-mate* was found to offer a word in his behalf. This, we are informed, is a very unusual if not an unprecedented occurrence at a court martial; for a sailor, even if he knows that he cannot save him will step out before the court and give an old shipmate a fair word at parting, that he may not leave the world without one white spot in his character. This, it is said, is the first execution on board a ship that has taken place in this port, and the third in the British navy since the American war.

A paragraph which appeared in the New York Herald, was inadvertently copied, with other news from that quarter, in the Mercury of Thursday. It announces the arrival of Major General Sir James Macdonell, and the American Major General Scott, at the Astor House, and then tells a story of the life of Sir James having been saved at the battle of Lundy's Lane, fought on the 25th July, 1814, by the act of General Scott, in knocking up the piece of an American rifleman, who was taking deliberate aim at Sir James, then, as the account pretends, serving as Major Macdonell. There is no truth in the story. Sir James Macdonell never was in Canada till he arrived as Major General in command of the Guards, and consequently could not have been at Lundy's Lane. What renders the story the more extraordinary is, that there is no ground for the inventor to plead his having mistaken some other officer, of the same name, for the gallant defender of Hougoumont; for it actually happened that there was not a field officer with the army under Sir Gordon Drummond, at Lundy's Lane, of the name of Macdonell or Macdonald;

so that the account given by the New York paper, all circumstantial as it is, is purely a tale of fiction. —*Quebec Gazette.*

Military Intelligence.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Army of Florida, Fort Brooke, Tampa, E. F.
2d dragoons, Fort Heileman, Garey's Ferry, E. F.
3d artillery, St. Augustine, E. F.
1st infantry, Fort Brooke, Tampa, E. F.
2d infantry, Fort King, E. F.
6th infantry, Fort Brooke, Tampa, E. F.
7th infantry, Fort Micanopy, E. F.

Medical Department.

Sept. 30.—Surgeon R. C. Wood to repair to Buffalo, and relieve Surgeon C. A. Finlay, who will proceed to Carlisle Barracks. Oct. 7—Leave three months to Assistant Surgeon J. H. Baldwin. Oct. 10—Leave four months to Assist. Surgeon M. Mills. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Sargent ordered to Fort Preble. Oct. 16—Assistant Surgeon B. King to proceed to Fort Heileman, Florida, and report to the Commanding General. Assistant Surgeon L. C. McPhail ordered to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine. Oct. 20—Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, and Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson, ordered to Garey's Ferry.

The following list of medical officers, attached to the army of Florida, with their stations and duties on the 30th September, is believed to be correct, considerable attention having been given to ascertain the true position of each:

Surgeons.

L. Foot, Head Quarters of the army. Medical Director.

P. H. Craig, Gen. hospital, Cedar Keys.

C. McDougall, Gen. hospital, Picolata.

B. Randall, Middle Florida. Under orders for Fort Brooke, Tampa.

Assistant Surgeons.

R. Weightman, St. Augustine. *On duty in Florida since 1818, at that station.*

J. B. Porter, Fort Brooke, Tampa. Medical purveyor, and in charge of the hospital.

J. Emerson, Fort Fanning.

J. B. Wells, absent, by order from Adjutant General's office; to proceed to Fort Columbus, New York.

J. M. Cuyler, absent; sick leave until November 15.

M. M. Mills, absent; sick. Ordered to New York, and to report to Surgeon General.

J. H. Bailey, absent; sick leave until October 1.

S. P. Moore, Fort Micanopy.

C. M. Hitchcock, Pilatka. Medical purveyor, and in charge of the hospital.

W. W. Hoxton, absent; reports himself sick.

J. H. Baldwin, Fort Dallas. Under orders for the north as soon as relieved.

C. McCormick, Fort Gamble. Medical purveyor.

J. R. Conrad, Fort Russell.

J. Byrne, Fort King.

D. C. De Leon, absent; sick leave until Oct. 1.

J. Walker, Fort Mellon.

C. Noyes, New Smyrna.

G. A. Williams, Fort Macomb.

J. W. Russell, Fort Dallas, Key Biscayne; to relieve Assistant Surgeon Baldwin, who is ordered out.

J. C. Glen, Fort Wacassassa.

H. E. Cruttenden, Fort Wakahootie.

J. Simons, Fort Pierce.

T. C. Madison, sick. Under orders to report to Head-Quarters of the army of Florida, so soon as the state of his health will permit.

Naval Intelligence.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Frigate Brandywine. Captain Bolton, at Toulon, Sept. 11. The Ohio and Cyane were reported at Spezzia about 15th August, and expected at Leghorn.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Frig. Macedonian, Commodore Shubrick, sailed from New York on Saturday last, for Norfolk. On arriving at Norfolk, Commodore S. will assume the command of the navy yard, and be succeeded by Commodore J. Wilkinson, in command of the squadron.

Ship Preble, Commander Breese, arrived at Halifax, October 5, from St. John's, and was there on the 13th.

NAVY.**ORDERS.**

Oct. 14—Passed Midshipman S. J. Shipley, West India squadron.

Sailmaker T. J. Boyce, Receiving ship, N. York.

15—Lieut. A. E. Downes, navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. Fitzallen Deas, Receiving ship, Boston.

16—Commodore W. B. Shubrick, detached from command of West India squadron, and appointed to the command of the navy yard, Norfolk.

Captain Jesse Wilkinson, command of West India squadron.

Captain J. D. Sloat, command of navy yard Portsmouth, New Hampshire, *vice* Commo. W. M. Crane, relieved.

P. Mid. J. A. Doyle, detached from frigate Macedonian, and leave three months.

P. Mid. A. H. Jenkins, M. C. Watkins, schooner Flirt.

Mid. G. P. Welsh, C. H. Wells, Receiving ship, New York.

17—Lieut. C. Lowndes, Gunner H. Welton, and Sailmaker George Parker, ship *Levant*.

19—Lieutenant A. B. Fairfax, leave three months, having returned from coast of Brazil on sick ticket.

Lieut. L. Pennington, detached from ship *Levant*, and leave three months.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Rutter, navy yard, Norfolk.

P. Mid. W. Ronckendorff, completion of charts, under Lieutenant Glynn.

Lieutenant J. L. Saunders, frigate Macedonian, *vice* Lieutenant S. B. Wilson, detached with leave for three months.

P. Mid. W. M. E. Adams, Receiving ship, New York.

MARRIAGES.

In Detroit, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., by the Rev. SAMUEL A. McCOSKEY, Lieut. W. A. NICHOLS, 2d U. S. artillery, to Miss HENRIETTA VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of Col. JOHN GARLAND, U. S. army.

In Savannah, on Thursday the 15th inst., by the Rev. E. NEUFVILLE, Dr. J. M. CUYLER, U. S. army, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of the Hon. JAMES M. WAYNE, all of that city.

In Portsmouth, Va., on the 15th inst., Doctor EDWARD J. RUTTER, of the U. S. navy, to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of HOLT WILSON, Esq., of Portsmouth.

At Lynchburg, Va., EDWARD S. HUTTER, of U. S. navy, to Miss EMILY, only daughter of WILLIAM COBBS, Esq., of Bedford.

DEATHS.

At sea, on the morning of the 30th September WILLIAM B., son of Capt. J. M. HILL, U. S. army, aged one year and four months.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 16.

On Monday night last, after a brief illness, Doctor MIFFLIN COULTER, surgeon of the U. States navy, in the 42d year of his age. The deceased studied medicine under his venerable uncle Doctor Jno. Coulter, late of this city, and entered the service of the U. S., as assistant surgeon, about 14 years ago, and was soon advanced, by his talents, industry and skill, to the first rank in his profession, the duties of which he performed with the greatest attention and fidelity. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he was officially associated, and the entire confidence of the Navy Department. In those sterling virtues which dignify and adorn human nature he had no superior, and his presence and sprightly conversation always diffused happiness and joy. Amidst professional cares, he yet found leisure to cultivate a taste for literature, and some of his prose and poetical effusions would do honor to the best writers of our country. As a friend, he was firm, frank and sincere. As a husband and father, most tender and affectionate, and his death has left a void in the hearts of his relatives and friends, which time cannot fill. Indeed, of the deceased it may be truly said:

"None knew him, but to love him,
None named him, but to praise."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

At Vernon, N. Y., on the 7th of June, Col. LAWRENCE SCHOOLCRAFT, a soldier of the Revolution. Colonel SCHOOLCRAFT enlisted as a private in the American army, and was soon after attached to the expedition sent to reinforce the troops under Gen. Montgomery, at Quebec. After a toilsome march, in the depth of a severe Canada winter, they reached Montreal to hear of the fall of the gallant Montgomery before the walls of Quebec, and the failure of the expedition under his command. Returning from Canada, Col. S. was stationed at Fort Stanwix, and remained at that post during its siege by the British and Indians under St. Leger, and was one of the gallant band who, by a well directed and efficient sally, forced the besiegers to make a hasty retreat, with the loss of many of their men, and their entire camp equipage and artillery. At the expiration of three years, the term of his enlistment in the regular army, Col. S. returned to Albany, and attached himself to the militia force of that district, and remained in active service in that and the adjoining county of Schoharie during the remainder of the war. Schoharie county was at that time the scene of many bloody encounters between the settlers and the Tories and Indians under Butler and Brandt, and but for the vigilance of the local militia, the whole of that fertile country would have been laid waste, and the inhabitants butchered. In the year 1808, Col. S. removed to Oneida county, and settled in the town of Vernon, then a dense forest, and, during a residence of thirty-two years, has been respected and beloved by all who knew him.

In King William county, Va., after a short illness, which he bore with patient resignation and undimmed firmness, Captain JAMES JONES, in the 91st year of his age, much esteemed and respected by all who knew him, as an honest man, of sterling integrity and sound principles, of kind but unostentatious manners, and ardent attachment to the republican institutions of his country. Captain Jones entered the revolutionary army at an early period—

was an officer in the 2d Virginia regiment of Woodford's brigade—fought at the battles of Princeton, Germantown, and Brandywine—continuing in the service, but returning from the north when the scene of hostilities was transferred to the south, and was present at the siege of York. Having distinguished himself on various occasions as a brave soldier, and having received many tokens of the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, full of years he has been gathered to the grave. His sound and correct principles during a long life, his consistent and exemplary moral character, his unprofessed but firm faith in Him who is able to save, afford the best guarantee that his hopes were well-founded for a blessed immortality, and an inheritance beyond the grave.

At the place of his residence, in the county of Cumberland, Va., on Monday, July 27, 1840, Captain WILLIAM WALKER, a soldier of the Revolution. It is a melancholy reflection, that the period is rapidly approaching when not a single individual who was personally present at the revolutionary struggle, will be found among us. Our fathers have told us, and we must relate to our children the memorable occurrences of that eventful age. The subject of this memoir was in the American army during the most trying and disastrous period of its operations. He was present in several of the severest battles, and bore his part in many a bloody skirmish. He suffered with his suffering fellow-soldiers during the mournful retreat through the Jerseys, and triumphed with them on the plains of Princeton. In a word, he lived and died at heart a patriot.

In York district, S. C., on the 24th of June, the Rev. JOHN ROOKER, in the 86th year of his age. He was a true soldier during the revolutionary struggle for liberty, as a volunteer against the Indians and Scotch Tories. He was also an old and firm soldier in the cause of his Lord and Master, having been engaged in ministerial duties, as pastor, forty-eight years, at Flint Hill Baptist Church, (S. C.) during which period he done honor to himself, to the cause in which he was engaged, and satisfaction to the church, there never having been a solitary charge alleged against him, within the recollection of the oldest members.

In Fairfield district, S. C., on the 6th ult., Mr. ROBERT KILPATRICK, a revolutionary soldier, aged 105 years. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, with his parents, when quite young. For the last eighty years he has been a citizen of the districts of Chester and Fairfield. He served as a soldier from the commencement till the close of the revolutionary war. Sumter was his general, and Nixon and Adams his captains. For some time past he has been rewarded for his services, by an annual pension. He was possessed of strong muscular power, and till within a few hours of his death he retained a firm and steady mind. Thus, another of our fathers, who bled for freedom's cause, has gone, and left many relatives to mourn for him.

On the 18th July, at his late residence in Effingham county, S. C., Mr. JONATHAN RAHN, in the 79th year of his age.

In Pitt co., N. C., on the 12th Oct., in the 83d year of his age, Dr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, a surgeon in the revolutionary army. Few men have lived more respected, died more lamented, or done more good in his immediate sphere than Dr. W. His public services, too, have been of the most useful character. He was a member of the Convention which met at Hillsborough, to assent to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was, repeatedly, a representative in the legislature from Pitt county. The last public service he rendered,

was serving as a delegate in the Convention, called in 1835, for remodelling the State constitution, where his opinions and suggestions were always received with the most profound respect and attention.

At Albany, Vt., on the 30th May, Mr. SAMUEL TODD, aged 98 years, 3 months, and twenty days. Mr. Todd served in three campaigns in the revolutionary war. He was one of the builders of the fort at Crown Point, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

At Penfield, N. Y., on the 25th August, DANIEL PENFIELD, Esq., aged about 86. He was an officer of the Continental line of Connecticut, in the war of the Revolution, and served with much gallantry and distinction. For many years he was a leading merchant in this city, and subsequently retired upon his property in the town to which he gave his name. Mr. Penfield was a highly honorable and spirited gentleman, of cultivated mind and most amiable manners, was universally esteemed and beloved, and by none more truly than by the descendants of his ancient comrades and friends. His character and services deserve a more extended memorial.

At Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y. on Wednesday morning, Sept. 16, Mr. JONATHAN REYNOLDS, at the advanced age of 100 years. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Dutchess county, and took an active part in the scenes of the American Revolution, for which he has enjoyed a pension for many years, as a lieutenant of the United States army. Except Joseph Francisco, who died at the age of 136 years, Mr. Reynolds was the oldest man who ever resided in this town.

At Hallowell, (Me.,) 15th Sept., Mr. JOHN KINCAID, aged 81. He joined the American army as a volunteer at the age of 16.

In Seekonk, Mass., on the 23d Sept., Mr. WILLIAM DAGGETT, in the 84th year of his age.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, Oct. 10, Mr. WILLIAM PIERCE, aged 96 years. Mr. P. was one of the few remaining survivors of the celebrated Boston Tea Party, and was a revolutionary pensioner. He was present at the lecture given by the lamented B. B. Thatcher on the subject of throwing the tea overboard, a few years since, at the Masonic Temple. He died of old age, under the infirmities of which he was supported by the gospel he had publicly professed.—*Boston Transcript*.

EDWARD OWEN and EVAN EVANS, heretofore trading under the firm of E. OWEN & Co., have taken into partnership JOHN S. OWEN. The firm will hereafter be known as that of OWEN, EVANS, & Co. They feel grateful for the very liberal patronage with which they have been favored; at the same time that they have to request that all those indebted to them, call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, without delay, as it is essentially necessary that the business of the late firm be closed.

OWEN, EVANS, & Co., Military & Naval Merchant Tailors, Pennsylvania Avenue (near Fuller's Hotel) Washington city, beg leave to state to their patrons of the army and navy, that by recent arrangements with a London Military and Naval Embroidery Warehouse they are enabled to make up uniforms in a style not surpassed by European manufacturers.

They constantly keep on hand, the following very superior articles.

Rich Gold Embroideries, Army and Navy	
do do Epaulettes	do do
do do Embroidered scales	do do
Swords, Belts, & Knots, Army and Navy	
Rich Gold Lace	do do and Marine Undress
Caps, new regulation,	
With a full assortment of ornaments for the Staff, Topographical Engineers, Dragoons, Artillery, Infantry, &c.	

Oct. 22—tf

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Just received from France a case of GOLD EMBROIDERIES, &c., consisting of Embroidered SWORD BELTS, COLLARS, CUFF and SHIRT ORNAMENTS, for uniforms for Military Engineers; also, a complete assortment of EPAULETTES, for Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and Colonels, and for sale, cheap for cash, by J. SMITH FRASER.
N. B. Military and Topographical Swords just received.
Sept. 3—tf